

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 6514 (1972): Nasal Cartilage Knife (Ballenger's Pattern)
[MHD 4: Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery Instruments]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

BLANK PAGE



AMENDMENT NO. 1 OCTOBER 1979
TO
IS:6514-1972 SPECIFICATION FOR NASAL CARTILAGE
KNIFE (BALLENGER'S PATTERN)

Alteration

(Page 2, clauses 6.2 and 6.2.1) - Substitute the following for the existing clauses:

"6.2 *Corrosion Resistance* - The instrument shall satisfy the boiling and autoclaving test as specified in IS:7531-1975 'Method for boiling and autoclaving test for corrosion resistance of stainless steel surgical instruments'."

(CPDC 26)

Reprography Unit, ISI, New Delhi



Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR NASAL CARTILAGE KNIFE (BALLENGER'S PATTERN)

1. Scope—Specifies the dimensional and other requirements of Ballenger's nasal cartilage knife straight and curved (two sizes) used in ENT surgery.

2. Shape and Dimensions—As shown in Fig. 1.

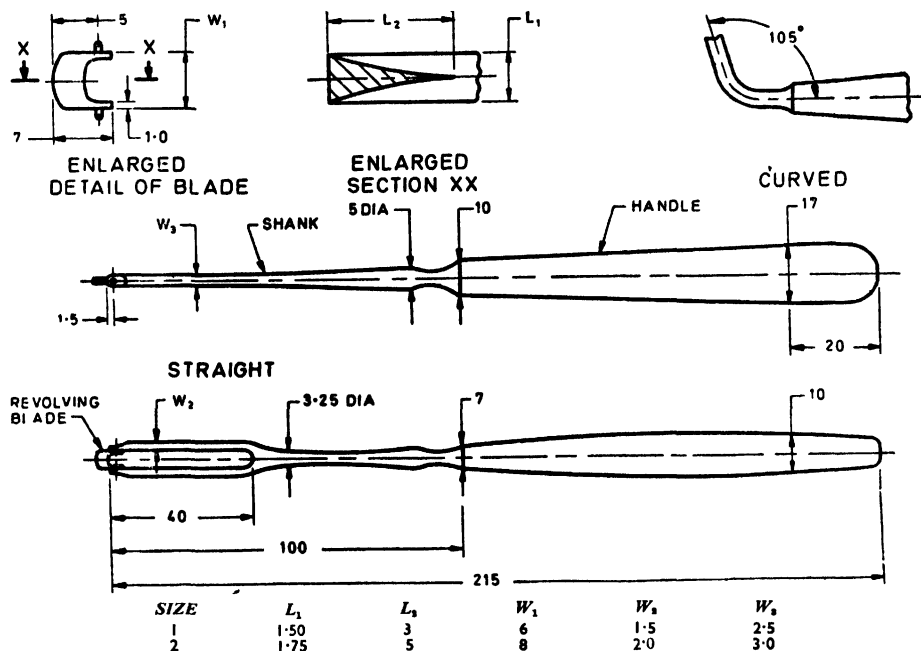


FIG. 1 NASAL CARTILAGE KNIFE, BALLENGER'S PATTERN, STRAIGHT AND CURVED

3. Materials

3.1 Knife Shank and Revolving Blade—Stainless steel conforming to designation 30Cr13 of Schedule V of IS:1570-1961 'Schedules for wrought steels for general engineering purposes' or having the following composition:

	Percent
Carbon	0.35 to 0.45
Silicon	0.6 Max
Manganese	0.6 Max
Chromium	12 to 14
Nickel	0.6 Max
Sulphur	0.03 Max
Phosphorus	0.03 Max

3.2 Handle—Stainless steel conforming to Designation 30Cr13 or 04Cr19Ni9 or 07Cr19Ni9 of Schedule V of IS:1570-1961 or brass.

Adopted 24 February 1972

© August 1972, ISI

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION
MANAK BHAYAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 1

4. Workmanship and Finish

4.1 The cutting edge on the revolving blade shall be hollow ground, well-cut, clean, sharp and free from nicks, feathers and pits. The instrument shall be balanced and shall have a good feel.

4.2 The revolving blade shall be capable of freely revolving in any direction about its pivots in the forked portion of the shank. It shall, however, be so pivoted that the spring action of the fork shall prevent the blade from revolving or changing its position due to its own weight.

4.3 All edges, except the cutting edge, shall be even, rounded and nowhere sharp. All surfaces shall be smooth and free from burrs, pits, cracks and other surface defects.

4.4 Handle shall be hollow and shall be fitted to the knife shank by screwing in and silver soldering. The silver soldering shall be sound and neat.

4.5 The knife shank, revolving blade and the handle, when made of stainless steel shall be passivated and polished bright. The handle, when made of brass, shall be plated chromium over nickel and the plating shall conform to Service Grade No. 2 of IS : 4827-1966 'Specification for electroplated coatings of nickel and chromium on copper and copper alloys'.

5. Heat Treatment—The revolving blade and forked shank shall be hardened and tempered to a hardness of 430 to 490 HV.

6. Tests

6.1 Performance Test—Take a piece of cow curried leather 1 mm thick and 100 mm long. Make five slits with knife each 50 mm long. The blade shall make neat slits and shall not show any sign of damage or blunting after the test.

6.2 Corrosion Resistance Test—The stainless steel components shall be tested for corrosion resistance as given in 6.2.1.

6.2.1 Copper sulphate test—Scrub the sample with soap and warm water, rinse in hot water and then dip in 95 percent ethyl alcohol. Dry the sample. Immerse in copper sulphate solution at room temperature for 6 minutes and wash off with fresh water or wet cotton wool.

Make up the solution as follows:

Copper sulphate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	4.0 g
Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) (sp gr 1.84)	10.0 g
Distilled water [see IS : 1070-1960 Specification for water, distilled quality (<i>revised</i>)]	90.0 ml

No red stains or spots on the sample shall be allowed but dulling of the polished surface may be permitted.

7. Marking—Mark with the following:

- Manufacturer's name, initials or recognized trade-mark;
- Words 'Stainless Steel' or letters 'SS' on the forked shank and the revolving blade; and
- Size of the blade.

7.1 ISI Certification Marking—Details available from the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi 1.

8. Packing—As agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier. The revolving blade shall be suitably protected.